NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

ARTHUR BORNSTEIN,

Plaintiff,

v.

MCMASTER-CARR SUPPLY CO.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 23-02849 (GC) (JBD)

MEMORANDUM OPINION

CASTNER, U.S.D.J.

This matter comes before the Court upon pro se Plaintiff Arthur Bornstein's Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis together with Plaintiff's Complaint against Defendant McMaster-Carr Supply Company. (ECF Nos. 1, 1-4.) For the reasons stated herein, the Court will **DENY** Plaintiff's Application without prejudice and this matter will be administratively terminated.

"The in forma pauperis statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1915, 'is designed to ensure that indigent litigants have meaningful access to the federal courts." Deutsch v. United States, 67 F.3d 1080, 1084 (3d Cir. 1995) (quoting *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 324 (1989)). Whether to grant or deny an application to proceed in forma pauperis is committed to the discretion of the District Court. See, e.g., Cotto v. Tennis, 369 F. App'x 321, 322 (3d Cir. 2010) (the Court of Appeals "review[s] the denial of leave to proceed IFP for abuse of discretion."). It is the plaintiff's burden to prove his indigency in order to establish his eligibility to proceed in forma pauperis. See Pew v. Extraction Team Members, Civ. No. 16-91, 2016 WL 2958767, at *1 (W.D. Pa. Apr. 25, 2016), report and recommendation adopted, 2016 WL 2977303 (W.D. Pa. May 20, 2016)

("It is a plaintiff's burden to prove entitlement to IFP status . . . by a preponderance of the evidence."). "In determining whether a litigant is eligible for IFP status, the Court may consider [his] income, expenses, and assets, including the value of [his] property, such as cars and houses." *Yachimiak v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, Civ. No. 17-7479, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 50737, at *1 (D.N.J. Mar. 26, 2018). While the plaintiff does not need to prove that he is "absolutely destitute" to be eligible for the benefits of the *in forma pauperis* statute, *Adkins v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 335 U.S. 331, 339 (1948), courts typically deny the IFP applications if paying the filing fees would not deprive plaintiff of the "necessities of life." *See, e.g., Shahin v. Sec'y of Delaware*, 532 F. App'x 123, 124 (3d Cir. 2013) (finding that a showing of a minimal monthly income was sufficient to deny the plaintiff the privilege to proceed *in forma pauperis* because plaintiff's husband provided her with food, clothing, shelter, and other "necessities of life."); *Roberts v. Twp. of Horsham*, Civ. No. 94-1821, 1994 WL 384934, at *1 (E.D. Pa. July 19, 1994) (denying plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* because plaintiff listed real estate valued at \$130,000 as an asset even though she reportedly had no income).

After reviewing Plaintiff's Application, the Court finds that Plaintiff has not met his burden to show entitlement to the *in forma pauperis* status. Plaintiff's Application indicates that Plaintiff collects monthly payments of \$1,630.90 due to his disability. (ECF No. 1-2 at 2.¹) His monthly expenses on housing, clothes, food, and medical necessities total \$2,889.90. (*Id.* at 4.) Plaintiff also receives government assistance that reduces his food and housing expenditures. (*Id.*) It is unclear whether the SNAP and the HUD housing assistance cover the disparity between his monthly income and expenses. Still, Plaintiff lists a checking account with the balance of \$11,000 and a new car worth \$20,000. (*Id.* at 2-3.) All told, Plaintiff has sufficient

¹ Page numbers for record cites (*i.e.*, "ECF Nos.") refer to the page numbers stamped by the Court's e-filing system and not the internal pagination of the parties.

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funds to pay the \$402.00 filing fee without being deprived of the "necessities of life." As a result, he may not be excused from funding his litigation.

Accordingly, Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* is **DENIED** without prejudice. An appropriate Order follows.

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